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INCREASE REPAIR EFFICIENCY;  
BICYCLE DEMAND HIGH

WARSAW GETS NEW COLD STORAGE PLANT -- Zycie Olsztynskie, No 70, 11 Mar 50

The new 300-ton cold storage plant at the Municipal Slaughterhouse in Praga (Warsaw) will be put into service in the next few days and will greatly improve the city's meat supply. The slaughterhouse in Praga has been well equipped for all operations except cold storage. The cold storage plant could handle only 100 tons of beef. Pork had to be delivered to stores after slaughtering.

The new plant has three departments: processing, delivery, and cold storage proper. The plant will be ammonia-cooled, and a 280-meter artesian well will be constructed next to the plant to provide water for cooling the ammonia. The temperature of the well-water is about 7 degrees, whereas the water from the city system reaches a temperature of 18 degrees in the summer. The use of well-water will also greatly conserve water.

A cold storage plant and a bacon-pickling plant will be open in June.

RENAMES TWO COTTON MILLS -- Rzeczpospolita, No 115, 27 Apr 50

Two of the largest Polish cotton mills were renamed recently. PZPB No 5 is now known as the 1 Maja Mill; PZPB No 3, as the Feliks Dzierzynski Mill. Both mills are in Lodz.

TO SPEED UP TEXTILE MACHINE REPAIRS -- Trybuna Ludu, No 73, 14 Mar 50

State Rayon Factory No 2 in Chodakow has started an extensive program to expedite major machine repairs. Teams from the Tomaszowo Repair Shops handle major repairs very efficiently because of the speed-up and labor competition.

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The speed-up method has been extended to the yarn reeling, skeining, and twisting departments of the silk factory in Chodakow. Before, it required 20 days to repair a winding machine with 60 spindles; now the same job can now be done in 2 days. It only takes 9 hours instead of 7 days to repair a throwing machine of 256 spindles, 8 hours instead of 5 days to repair an unwinding machine, and 22 hours instead of 10 days to make major repairs on a reeling machine. It generally takes one day to repair a machine which required 7 or 8 days to repair a year ago.

Efforts have also been made to increase the productivity of the machines. For example, workers improved the throwing process by replacing conveyor belts with gear wheels.

#### BICYCLE PRODUCTION, SALES INCREASE -- Zycie Warszawy, 12 Apr 50

Bicycle production in 1949 increased 20 percent over 1948. During this period the Motozbyt enterprise sold 50 percent more bicycles than it did in 1948. Because of the convenient credit terms, the demand for bicycles has increased considerably. By the end of 1949, the demand had forced the marketing of old supplies and bicycles received from Germany as reparations. The Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Communications purchased 5,000 bicycles in 1949 for rural mail carriers. Shock workers at the Barbarka mine and members of Service to Poland were awarded bicycles.

At present, sports bicycles, tourist models, and children's bicycles are being manufactured. These will soon go on sale.

Motorcycles can be obtained on 3 months' delivery. The 1950 models of the SHL and Sokol motorcycles, have an improved shock absorber fork. The driving chain of the motorcycles is very weak, however, and it is usually completely worn out within a year. Another inconvenience suffered by motorcyclists is the lack of motorcycle service stations. There are only 16 stations in Poland.

#### MATCH PRODUCTION INCREASED -- Rzeczpospolita, No 122, 4 May 50

During the first quarter of 1950, match production reached 101 percent of the plan. This represents 115 percent of the production for the first quarter of 1949 and 94 percent of the entire production for 1938.

Postwar production of the State Match Monopoly not only satisfies the needs of the domestic market but allows considerable amounts of matches to be exported. Poland exports matches to Asia and Africa, as well as to other European countries.

#### SUGAR INDUSTRY REACHES NEW HIGH -- Zycie Warszawy, No 93, 3 Apr 50

The 3-year sugar production plan was fulfilled 188 percent. Sugar production for the past season totaled 750,000 tons, or 158 percent of the average yearly production for the 3 years prior to World War II. Per-capita sugar consumption has increased to 21 kilograms annually, which is 75 percent over prewar consumption.

The number of beet growers in 1947 totaled 514,750; in 1949, the number totaled 734,070. In 1947, the average sugar beet yield per hectare was 167 quintals; in 1949, the yield was 184 quintals per hectare. The investments conducted in the sugar industry also increased to 8 billion zlotys.

In 1955, sugar production is expected to exceed one million tons.

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